The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washington Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

H. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 223 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

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Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

The Muses' Bower.

Little Mary's Wish.

BY MRS. L. M. BLINN.

"I have seen the first robin of spring, mother dear,
And have heard the brown darling sing:
You said, 'Hear it and wish, and 'twill surely come true;'
So I've wished such a beautiful thing!

I thought I would like to ask something for *you*;
But I couldn't think what there could be
That you'd want while you had all these beautiful things:
Besides you have papa and me!

So I wished for a ladder; so long that 'twould stand
One end by our own cottage door,
And the other go up past the moon and the stars,
And lean against Heaven's white floor.

Then I'd get you to put on my pretty white dress,
With my sash and my darling new shoes,
And I'd find some white roses to take up to God—
The most beautiful ones I could choose.

And you and dear papa would sit on the ground
And kiss me, and tell me 'Good by;'
Then I'd go up the ladder far out of your sight,
Till I came to the door in the sky!

I wonder if God keeps the door fastened tight?
But if *one* little crack I could see,
I would whisper, 'Please, God, let this little girl in;
She's as tir'd as she can be!

She came all alone from the earth to the sky;
For she's always been wanting to see
The gardens of Heaven with their robins and flowers,
Please, God, is there room for me?

And then, when the angels had opened the door,
God would say, 'Bring the little child here;'
But he'd speak it so softly I'd not be afraid;
And he'd smile just like you, mother dear!

He would put his kind arms round your dear little girl,
And I'd ask him to send down for you,
And papa, and cousin, and all that I love—
O dear! don't you wish 'twould come true?"

The next spring-time, when the robins came home,
They sang over grass and flowers
That grew where the foot of the ladder stood,
Whose top reached the heavenly bowers.

And the parents had dressed the pale still child
For her flight to the summer land,
In a fair white robe with one snow white rose
Folded tight in her pulseless hand.

And now at the foot of the ladder they sit,
Looking upward with quiet tears,
Till the beckoning hand and the fluttering robe
Of the child at the top appears!

The Story-Teller.

Barbara Clyde.

CHAPTER I.

THE sun was sinking low in the west. It was half-past four o'clock of a September day. Suddenly the school house door opened and a flock of merry children rushed out. Away in different directions, laughing and shouting, and pelting each other with leaves and grass, they sped.

But let us go inside. The room is not quite empty, for there, at the teacher's desk, sits a slender female figure. The name of the girl sitting there, idle just at this moment, is Barbara Clyde. Isn't she pretty?

Indeed she is; a delicate, slender blossom as sweet and as fair as whom they are but few. Her lips are like crimson berries; her teeth white as pearl; her cheeks are bright with color, seeming ever ready to take its flight, yet ever resting there; her eyes are a tender brown, ever bathed in liquid light; in all, hers is a face that is very beautiful.

Barbara Clyde's is a brave young life. This monotonous life of teaching a country school is not suited to her. Yet for five years, ever since she was sixteen, she has followed it.

Brave Barbara! On a golden summer day, a little over five years ago, her father, the village minister, closed his eyes in peaceful death, and a month later the girl's mother followed him. Then it was Barbara showed her heroism. Besides herself there were left behind two aged persons, these the parents of the dead father, both utterly helpless, so far as providing for themselves was concerned. So Barbara let the burden of taking care of them fall on her youthful shoulders.

There was some consolation. Their home was left to them; around it was a few acres of orchard and meadow. Well for them that this was so, else Barbara could never have sustained herself and two old people. A home! that was a great deal, a very great deal.

Yes, Barbara was a heroine. I do not know that I can point you to a nobler life than hers. Instead of sinking beneath the burden of her grief, she bravely went forward to the performance of her duties. Ah me! the pen of the poet and the novelist have written of love and bravery, but this girl's quiet life is as worthy a theme as any of theirs. It was not a light thing that she who had scarcely borne a burden of a feather weight in all her young life, should have thrown upon her the care of two lives besides her own. I repeat, "Brave Barbara!"

There was something of weariness expressed in her attitude as she sat by her desk this afternoon. Wherfore not? Barbara was patient enough, truly, but six hours spent with a score of children of all kinds of dispositions will weary any one. The girl could not help being tired, though never a word of complaint would she utter.

It wasn't the mere fact of labor alone that fatigued her. It was its unsuitability. Shutting her up in the narrow walls of the school-room was like confining a bird in a cage. If she could have roamed through forest and field, sketching them, as she delighted to do when she had an opportunity, it would have been far better for her; or if she could have had a class of music, that would have been far preferable, for she loved music with all her heart. But this tedious routine of a country school was irksome to her, more irksome than she would have confessed.

Don't think that the girl pined on account of her lot. Not at all! on the contrary she was generally blithe and cheerful. Can you blame her that on some occasions, like this evening, she was ready to cry out that she could not endure it any longer.

Then, further, she had no companionship suitable to her disposition, gentle and refined as it was. The people of the village were kind enough, but rude and uncultivated in their manners. And her grand parents were old to childishness, so that she could not look to them for companionship. What wonder then that life seemed void and barren, naught of romance or poetry about it, all hard, dry reality, as it were; a hard battling even for the common comforts of existence. Then I say, blame her not, that sometimes an unexpressed longing came to her for something else than what she had. She deserved that sweetly perfumed flowers should be strewn along her path; instead there were more thorns than blossoms. Not music and poetry were hers, but instead the toilsome drudgery of the school-room was her daily lot

The sun was not far from the horizon when she went out from the school-house. She took her way along the smooth, hard road toward her home, which was in the outskirts of the village. The school-house was, perhaps, a quarter of a mile from it. The scene was quite a pretty one; a stretch of orchard and field with here and there a farm house, while ahead of her the village lay peacefully quiet.

Her spirits grew lighter than they had been, and began to hum a merry little tune

She was interrupted by the clatter of horses' hoofs coming down the road. She stopped, and looking back beheld, a short distance behind her a party of half-dozen young folks. In a few moments they had overtaken her, and were just passing, when one of the gentlemen dropped his whip.—He leaped off instantly and picked it up. Then he bowed to Barbara.

Barbara returned his bow very respectfully, and kept on her way. The gentleman remounted, and the party rode off slowly.

"I believe you did that purposely, Holland," Barbara heard another of the young gentlemen say.

"And I too," chimed in the young lady who was riding with the gentleman just speaking.

"Perhaps I did," Holland replied; "at any rate I am well paid for my pains—for by my word, that was as fair a face as ever I looked upon."

Barbara heard no more. She blushed a little resentfully at what she had heard.—Then her momentary anger vanished, and she concluded, very philosophically, that if the gentleman wished to consider her pretty, he was welcome to do so. Then she decided that these people must be temporary boarders of Mrs. Comstock's, whose pleasant cottage on the opposite side of the village to her own home, was sometimes the resort of those who sought for a time the pleasures of the country, having left the dust and smoke of the city behind them.

CHAPTER II.

It was Saturday, a holiday for Barbara. The morning was a beautiful one, and she was on her way for a ramble through the fields and into the forest, probably. On, on she went, not caring much whither she should go, till she came to the edge of the woods. Then she stopped and looked about her. Several paths were before her, with all of which she was familiar.

"I will go to the glen," she murmured, presently.

Then taking one of the paths she continued to ramble slowly along. After the lapse of some time she reached a very picturesque spot. It was a grassy dell through which flowed a little liquid stream, clear as depths of crystal. The dell was overshadowed by huge trees, whose shade made the place deliciously pleasant and cool.

Barbara seated herself on a stone close by the stream; and taking a book from her pocket, began to read. It was a little blue and gold volume of Tennyson's poems, that she owned. She had read it many times over with a fresh delight. To day she perused here and there a portion.

At length she let the volume fall into her lap, and her eyes became dreamily fixed on the murmuring brook. The poet spoke of something that she had never realized. Love! oh, love! what knew she of that? The story of "Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat," was all a mystery to her.

Looking all around upon her world there was no Sir Lancelot for her. (I speak of the Lancelot of Elaine, and not of Guinevere.) Then with a sly blush Barbara wondered if the romance would ever come to her life. The fair young face was troubled as she thought that it seemed very probable that it would not. And that trouble was natural. Oh, the human heart is so created that it instinctively pants for love. Would that none should ever be robbed of that sweetest portion.

Barbara sighed. A girl might tell you why she let her eyes fall then on a face, sweetly fair, the image of her own, that was reflected back to her from the brook, I am sure I cannot. Shall I hazard a guess? Well she was wondering probably, if the face she saw there was fair enough for her Sir Lancelot to love, if he should ever come. You are saying that "My Barbara is not quite an angel after all."

Indeed she is not. She couldn't help knowing that she was pretty however. And I may as well add, that there is a certain shy sweetness, womanly vanity, if you please, that I like.

Barbara lifted her eyes from the water and saw—a gentleman standing ten feet from her. She gave a little cry—of astonishment rather than alarm.

"I wish you a very good morning, Miss Clyde," said the gentleman coolly.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Barbara, "but I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance; therefore I cannot call your name."

By this time Barbara was quite as cool as he was.

"My name is Holland," the gentleman returned. "I met you in the road the other evening, when I dismounted to get my whip—perhaps you have not forgotten."

"I have not forgotten the occurrence," Barbara replied; "but—"

"Ah! yes, I see," Holland put in as she paused, "but the personage you have."

"Well?"

"I haven't forgotten you."

"But my name—"

"Oh, I learned it."

Barbara had risen to her feet, causing her book to fall to the ground. She now stooped and picked it up.

"I must go home," she said briefly.

"I am going to the village myself," Mr. Holland said.

And when Barbara started, he walked along by her side. A silence fell between them and continued for some moments.—Then he saw the book that she was carrying, and reached out his hand for it.

"May I see it?" he asked.

She gave him the volume.

"So! Tennyson, I see," Holland said. "Elaine and the rest of them. Do you like Tennyson?"

"Yes, sir," Barbara answered.

He opened the volume and read half a dozen extracts in a voice that was very clear and rich. When he had read one or two passages, Barbara looked at him more closely than she had yet done. His was quite a handsome face, with broad white brow, and frank and sparkling gray eyes. Barbara didn't pretend to be a judge of human character, but the face of which she was stealing an occasional glance seemed the index of a pleasant and honorable nature.

"Heigho!" Holland cried when he had read as he wished to, "it's all nonsense, I suppose, this love, love, love!"

"Indeed!" said Barbara gravely.

Then Holland gave her back her book, and asked her about her school.

Presently she found herself talking to him in quite an animated manner. And almost before she knew it they stood at the gate of the vine covered cottage that was her home.

"I am going to call on you," Holland said, as he stood a moment at the gate. "Can I?"

"No," said Barbara hastily.

A moment later, she added:

"Excuse my rudeness, Mr. Holland. We always try to make every person welcome who comes to the cottage."

"I will bring the most unexceptional of references, as the papers say," he exclaimed laughingly, as he went away.

He did call one evening, not very long after. He brought a volume of poems along for Barbara to read, as he told her; a magazine also, in which he pointed out a story, and asked her to tell him what she thought of it after she should look over it. He told her he was coming back the next evening to find out what she thought of it.

Barbara read it carefully. When he came the second time he asked her how she liked it.

"It is very sweet and pretty," she answered.

"I am glad to hear you say so," he returned, "for I wrote it."

Barbara wasn't particularly astonished at that, for she had guessed as much. In the course of the evening Mr. Holland asked her if he could not come and take her over to Mrs. Comstock's on the next Saturday afternoon to teach her to play croquet. Barbara hesitated awhile, and finally consented to go.

I hope you haven't received the idea that the Clydes were miserably poor, or anything of the kind, for if you have you are mistaken. The cottage was nicely furnished, and thanks to the few acres around it, brave little Barbara got on very comfortably with her affairs.

On the Saturday afternoon appointed, Mr. Holland escorted her over to Mrs. Comstock's. She met there a half dozen other young people, and enjoyed herself very well. One person to whom she was introduced did not impress her very favorably, or rather the coldness and haughtiness of that person seemed the chill her. The person's name was Miss Caroline Dumont. I may as well tell you that Miss Caroline wanted to marry Mr. Holland, and already rather claimed him for her own. Perhaps she was a little jealous of Barbara. However, Barbara enjoyed herself very well, and when Mr. Holland escorted her back home was scarcely recognizable as the sad little girl whom we beheld in the school-house a few days before, so merry and witty had she become.

And I think it is probable that Mr. Ralph Holland (that's his full name, dear reader,) thought that she was the fairest, and freshest, and sweetest creature that he had ever beheld.

Why shall I dwell here? The romance had come to Barbara Clyde's life at last. During those beautiful autumn days the story that is so old, yet newly told for each one of us, became hers. She learned to love, perhaps unconciously to herself, yet none the less surely did she learn to love.

CHAPTER III.

Again we see Barbara Clyde in her school room. A month has passed, a month of change for her. Two weeks before Grandpapa Clyde had folded his hands across his peaceful breast, and his soul had winged its flight away from earth. Not very many hours afterwards, she who had sojourned with him for nearly three score years closed her eyes, and her spirit took flight in search of his. Barbara has dismissed her school for half a holiday, and is sitting alone with her head bowed on her desk. Aye, doubly alone does the girl feel herself. In all the wide world who is there to care for her?

Then a face floats across her vision, the face of Ralph Holland. And here had been a change for Barbara. She realized that before she had been a child, but now she had become a woman. And she knew her own heart well enough to fully understand what was in it.

I say that across her vision floated the face of Ralph Holland. Did she feel herself any the less alone for that? Indeed no. It only made her feel more bitterly so. What could he ever be to her, or she to him? was the question that she asked herself. He was rich, talented, on the road to fame, and she—why she was only an ordinary little country girl.

A hot tear fell on her hand. Then she sprang to her feet, a very picture of pride, dashed the tears from her eyes. Should she weep for a man who no doubt considered her merely as a summer acquaintance, to be forgotten in a day? Then pride dried her eyes, and no sign of weakness was evident about her. A step was coming up the path to the school house, and shortly a figure appeared in the doorway. It was the figure of Miss Caroline Dumont. Latterly that young lady affected a great interest in Barbara.

Barbara welcomed her kindly, and gave her a seat, congratulating herself, however, that Miss Dumont had not seen her weeping.

Miss Caroline made herself very agreeable for some time. To be brief, she had come to the school house with a definite purpose, that purpose a treacherous one, hid beneath a show of friendship.

"Miss Clyde," she said after awhile, "I am very happy. I trust you. Can you guess the cause?"

Barbara looked at her calmly, and said: "I do not know that I can."

Miss Dumont held up a finger with a jewelled ring upon it.

"This explains," she said, in a way that was quite enchanting.

Caroline Dumont could be very pleasant and agreeable when she choose. Barbara felt a dull weight sinking at her heart.

Miss Dumont rose, and stooped over Barbara.

"I cannot help telling you, little Pearl," she continued in a manner of assumed shyness. "He loves me and I am to be his wife."

"Who is it?" asked Barbara.

"It is Mr. Holland," Miss Dumont returned.

The name sank like a dagger into Barbara's heart, but she was a true woman in that she made no sign of the pain there.

And Miss Dumont wondered if she had not made a mistake after all, in supposing that this girl cared aught for Ralph Holland. Wondered if she had not played a higher card than was necessary to win the game. She knew that there was a possibility that it might turn up some time in the future to her discomfort. She knew that, when she was playing it, but considered the risk worth the taking. She knew perfectly well that this shy, modest girl would be very hard to approach by a man whom she should suppose was engaged to another. She understood Barbara Clyde well enough to know that it would require extraordinary circumstances to cause her to betray what had been told her.

Presently Miss Dumont took her leave. She had come with an object, and having accomplished that she did not care to stay much longer.

Barbara sat still for a long time, and then she mechanically rose, and taking her hat started home. She felt so strangely that she wondered if she was going to die. Poor Barbara! the last ray of brightness and hope seemed struck from her life. She scarcely knew afterwards how she reached home, but reach it she did, and threw herself in the high-backed, old-fashioned rocking-chair, in which her grandpapa had died so short a time before.

She sat thinking over the past, with ever that dull pain gnawing at her heart. She saw now, humiliating as it was to confess it to herself, that a hope of being loved by Ralph Holland had sprung up unbidden in her heart. Not utterly without cause had that been, for sometimes his manner had shown much; something had sometimes looked out of his eyes that had fostered that secret, growing hope.

"It was better that matters should be as Miss Dumont had told her they were," she forced herself to say.

"Miss Dumont was beautiful, and rich, and—"

Right there the girl broke down utterly, and with violent sobs she left her head fall into her hands. Oh the world was altogether dark and lonely! Where in all the future could she see a prospect of a single ray of brightness? She had presumed to love Ralph Holland, only to feel in her heart the desolation of despair. Then her pride cried out to her that she must be a woman, and with that thought she raised her head, to behold standing in the doorway—Mr. Ralph Holland himself.

"You here?" she cried, and it seemed to her as if he must be reading her heart—terribly humiliating thought.

"Yes," he answered gently, advancing to her side. "Sweet Barbara, why do you weep?"

She looked at him in astonishment. Why should he the betrothed of another, address her in that manner?

"Because——" and then in spite of herself there was a fresh burst of sobs.

Ralph Holland's action was decided. He gathered both her hands in his, and exclaimed passionately:

"Barbara, are you lonely? Let me drive away your loneliness. Sweet Barbara, little blossom, I love you; let me kiss away your tears. Brave little heroine, I have been watching you bear your burdens; be my wife and I will be henceforth your strength. Oh, Barbara, hear me say again that I love you with all my heart."

"Don't you love Miss Dumont?" she cried simply.

"No, no!" he said "I do not, and never have."

And Barbara believed him, as she had a right to do.

With her hands still prisoned in his, he bent over till he felt her breath on his lips.

"Barbara, do you love me?" he whispered.

He caught the answer murmured scarcely above her breath:

"Yes."

And the brightness of happiness was shining over Barbara's life.

* * * * * *

Miss Dumont had calculated well when she had supposed that Barbara was a dangerous rival, that is, dangerous to her hopes, and her unprincipled falsehood was calculated to serve her purpose well, for if Ralph Holland had not discovered Barbara in that time of weakness, he would have had a great deal of trouble in approaching her on love. Barbara has never told him of that conversation in the school-house, and probably never will. She is perfectly content to know that he never was engaged to Miss Dumont. So you see, don't you, that Miss Dumont made no miscalculation then? I presume that the woman would not hesitate in doing the same thing again, if she should suppose that it would give her an additional chance of winning a man she wanted to marry.

Arn't you glad that Barbara's romance is a happy one? I know you are saying "YES."

Reading for the Million.

The Girl Who Wins.

The time has passed away when woman must be pale and delicate to be called interesting—when she must be totally ignorant of all practical knowlege to be called refined and high-bred— when she must know nothing of the current political news of the day, or be called masculine and strong minded.

It is not a sign of high birth or refinement to be sickly and ignorant. Those who affect anything of the kind are behind the times, and must shake up and air themselves, mentally and physically, or drop under the firm strides of common sense ideas and be crushed into utter insignificance.

In these days an active, rosy-faced girl, with brain quick and clear, warm, light heart, a temper quickly heated at intended insult or injury, and just as quick to forgive; whose feet can run as fast as her tongue and not put her out of breath; who is not afraid of freckles, or to breathe the pure air of heaven, unrestrained by the drawn curtains of a close carriage; and, above all, who can speak her mind and give her opinion on important topics which interest intelligent people, is the true girl who will make a good woman.

This is the girl who wins in these days. Even fops and dandies, who strongly oppose woman's rights, like a woman who can talk well, even if she is not handsome. They weary of the most beautiful creature, if she is not smart. They say, "Aw 'pears, she is a beauty, and no mistake, but she won't do for me—lack of brains" — of which commodity, it would seem, she could have little use in her association with him; however, to please an empty-headed fop, a woman must know something.

THE "horoskope" for March is thus cast by Josh Billings: "The man born this month will be inclined tew blow a little. He will be a domestik man, and will know how to rok the kradle and pare potatoze. He will marry the only daughter of a widdo, and will be a good judge of mothers-in-law. He will die about the usual time in life, and leave a house and lot, with a small mortgage on it. He never will run for offiss but once, and then will get beat. The woman who appears this month will be an old maid till she is twenty years old, and then will suddenly put a stop tew this kind of bizzness, by investing in a yung man. She will be a good housekeeper, and kno how to make a plum puddin with the plums left out. She will hang on to her buty till she is about forty-five; after that she will have to take her chances."

Our Daughters.

I was greatly impressed last evening by a remark that was made to me by a wealthy gentleman, in response to the question, "How is your daughter?"

"Rather better, but Beisik's blood is thin. If I were to live my life over again I would give all of my children an occupation though I were as rich as Crœsus."

An occupation, that is what the young ladies of the present day need. There seems so little aim or purpose in life for them. To spend the first ten years of their responsible existence in mental activity, with no corresponding exercise of body and no cultivation of the soul, and to dawdle away the intervening time between this age and their marriage, with trivialities, is the sum and substance of a young woman's being in the present generation.

Of course there are exceptions, but my observation takes in the majority of young ladies. There are no household duties, no systematic studies, after school-days are over, no responsibilities to the poor and sick and suffering, and there is no missionary zeal in spreading the blessings of Christianity far and near. To dress and receive company, and play croquet; these are the occupations of most girls, now-a-days. I should desire for daughters, that every faculty should have its perfect development, and every sphere of womanly work its due attention.

Mothers ought to watch over the girls with more care. Just at the period when they need a proper degree of bodily exercise, the brain is overtaxed by constant devotion to books, and the result is obvious in the delicate physique. Or on the other hand, the little child is made to bear too heavy burdens, and the body is overstrained in its youth, and weakened and thus injured for life. Happy the judgment that can steer wisely between these two evils.

Begin with the little one in the nursery. Teach her to take proper care of her play things, and to make and mend neatly her doll's wardrobe, and to keep it in a beautiful order. Give her playful lessons in household economy, and rest assured the baby-play will tell wonderfully and pleasantly in mature years. And above all things give your daughters a true and noble aim in life. Let them feel the deep motive of our being which is to train the spirit for the eternal world of which this is but the beginning, and let them know that every unselfish thought, and word, and deed, is one step nearer this divine training for heaven.

Generally there are ways enough open for a daughter's usefulness, under the home roof. Each child should have her specific duties, and should be made to perform them with exactness. So much of the real delight of home depends upon the female ministrations in the house. The whole circle may be rendered uncomfortable by the delinquency of a single member, and it is such a joy to feel that father and mother, and sisters and brothers, owe their happiness to the little things that our hands can do. It makes these hands mistical with beauty—so much more than mere machines that obey a motive power.

If there is no field at home for the activities that must find some outlet, fit the daughter for teaching, give her a useful trade, set her up in a fancy store, or millinery or dressmaking establishment. At all events, do not allow her to grow up in idleness, or with the false idea that life was given only for amusement.—*Advocate and Guardian.*

Stepping in Father's Footsteps.

One bright winter's morning, after a snow storm, a father took his hat for a walk to attend to some farm affairs requiring his attention. As he started, his little boy of five summers also snatched his hat, and followed father with mock dignity, and an assumed business-like air. When they reached the door, the gentleman noticed that no tracks or pathway had been made in the snow, and he hesitated about letting his boy follow him. But the soft fleecy snow was so tempting, so pearly white, that he concluded to go. He took long and rapid strides through the untrodden snow, when, suddenly remembering his "little boy," he paused, looked back for him and exclaimed:

"Well, my son, don't you find it hard work in this deep snow?"

"Oh! no," said the boy, "I'm coming; for, father, *I step in all your tracks.*"

True enough, the dear child was planting his tiny feet just where the parent's had trodden. The child's reply startled the father as he reflected that thus would his child keep pace with him, and follow in his tracks through life. He was not a friend to Jesus, not a man of prayer, and not a Christian! and well might he pause and tremble as he thought of his child, ever striving "to step in all his tracks," onward, onward, through life's mysterious mazes and myths, toward eternity! The little boy's reply brought that strong, stubborn-hearted man *to think*, when the preached word of God had made no impression on him. Finally he repented, and sought and found peace in believing in Christ. We believe he is now making such tracks through life that at some day that son may be proud to say: "Father, I step in all your tracks."

Slurs on Women.

At a recent dinner in New York, at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast—"Woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex—exclaiming that the best of them were little better than the worst—the chief difference being in their surroundings.

At the conclusion of the speech, a gentleman rose and said: "I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remarks, refers to his own mother and sisters not ours."

The effect of this just and timely rebuke was overwhelming; and the maligner of woman was covered with shame and confusion.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words on the subject.

Of all the evils prevalent among men, we know of none more blithing in its moral effect than the tendency to speak slightly of the morals of woman. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as in the estimate they form of the integrity of woman—not their own mothers and sisters thank God, but of others whom they forget are somebody else's mother and sisters.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends on their faith in women. No wordly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of women.

Senator Wilson's Young Days.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, some weeks ago addressed the people of Great Falls, New Hampshire, where he said: "I was born in poverty. Want sat by my cradle. I know what it is to ask a mother for bread when she had none to give. I left my home at ten years of age, and served an apprenticeship of eleven years, receiving a month's schooling each year, and at the end of eleven years of hard work a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which brought me eighty-four dollars. A dollar would cover every penny I spent from the time I was born until I was twenty-one years of age. I know what it is to travel weary miles and ask my fellow-men to give me leave to toil. I remember that in September, 1833, I walked into your village from my native town and went through your mills seeking employment. If anybody had offered me eight or nine dollars a month, I should have accepted it gladly. I went down to Salmon Falls, I went to Dover, I went Newmarket, and tried to get work, without success; and I returned home, weary but not discouraged, and I put my pack on my back and walked to the town where I now live, and learned a mechanic's trade. I know the hard lot that toiling men have to endure in this world, and every pulsation of my heart, every conviction of my judgment, puts me on the side of the toiling men of my country—ay, of all countries. I am glad the workingmen in Europe are discontented and want better wages. I thank God that a man in the United States to-day can earn from three to four dollars, in ten hours' work, easier than he could forty years ago earn a dollar, working from twelve to fifteen hours. The first month I worked after I was twenty-one years of age I went into the woods, drove teams, cut mill-logs, wood, rose in the morning before daylight and worked hard until after dark at night, and I received for it the magificent sum of six dollars! And when I got the money those dollars looked as large to me as the moon looked to-night."

Something About Teeth.

Why, says *Chamber's Journal*, do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century Peter Kalm, a Swede, visited America, and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women.—After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages: and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Catlin, who some years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, &c., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way—that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surface in good working order; when the mouth is open, the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tic-douloureux, decay, looseness, and eventually loss of teeth. Mr. Catlin scolds the human race generally for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the white race especially in comparison with the red. We keep our mouths open far too much; the Indian warrior sleeps, hunts, and smiles with his mouth shut, and respires through his nostrils. Among the virtues attributed by him to closed lips, one is excellent—when you are angry, keep your mouth shut.

A FEMALE KNIGHT.—*A Young Lady, Disguised as a Man, Joins the Knights of Pythias.*—The Scranton *Times* has an account of a great excitement among the Knights of Pythias of that place. A nice-looking person, young and genteel, came to that place a few months ago giving the name of Francis Williams.

He became acquainted at the boarding house with several members of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, finally expressed his desire to join. He was proposed, went through the usual routine, was elected, received the Page's degree, made a favorable impression, advanced to the second degree, and was duly prepared for the third or Knight's degree, but in a certain part of the work an accident disclosed to all of the officers and members present that they had been initiating and giving the degrees of the order to a *woman!*

The members were startled and nonplussed, and for a long while silence resigned. No one knew what to do. It was finally agreed that she should be kept under supervision until the Worthy Grand Chancellor be heard from.

Two 'Culled' Preachers were in the same pulpit together. While one was preaching he happened to say, "When Abraham built the ark." The one behind him strove to correct his blunder by saying out loud, "*Abraham warn't thar.*" But the speaker pushed on heedless of the interruption, and only took occasion shortly to repeat, I say when Abraham built the ark." "And I say," cried out the other, *Abraham warn't thar.*" The preacher was to hard to be beaten down in this way, and addressing the people, exclaimed with great indignation, "I say Abraham was *thar* or *thar* ABOUTS."

TO REMOVE WARTS.—Warts are not only very troublesome, but disfigure the hands. Our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the following perfect cure, even the largest, without leaving a scar. It has been tested by the writer: "Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on, or, if the excresence is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of plaster. It may be removed during the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off." The same prescription will cure corns.

TOO TRUE.—A few friends will go and bury us. Affection will rear a stone and plant a few flowers over our grave; in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friends or strangers will be concerned to ask which one of the forgotten millions of the earth was buried there. Every vestage that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our rememberance—the lock of hair encased in gold or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slighest interest to any living being.

WHEN there is love in the heart there are rainbows in the eyes, which cover every black cloud with gorgeous hues.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Stokes' trial has again been postponed.

Small-pox appears to be on the increase in New York.

A bow should not always be bent—particularly an el-bow.

There is a village in Hopkins county, Kentucky, called Ty-Whoppity.

Asparagus and green peas have made their appearance in the Savannah market.

Large numbers of negroes are leaving North Carolina for the Mississippi States.

Horse flesh is recommended by Paris physicians as the best food for consumptives.

The President has signed the bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers in California.

It is said that American copper cents circulate in Japan at three times their home value.

The Agricultural Bureau credits California with a fleece of wool weighing 76½ pounds.

Three thousand dozen eggs were shipped to New York in one week by a firm in Bowling Green.

California exempts editors from jury duty, thinking they have trials enough in their business.

A mammoth cotton manufacturing mill is to be erected in Richmond, on the site of the old Gallegos mill.

John Price, of Bridge

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 3, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ It is stated that Hon. A. G. Curtin, our Minister at St. Petersburg, has asked, and obtained, leave to come home, during the Summer. He will be a valuable acquisition in the campaign.

☞ The *Printers' Circular*, printed by R. S. Menamen, Esq., of Philadelphia, came to us as clean as a new pin. It has just donned a new dress and added other improvements. It is a very valuable monthly to the members of the craft.

☞ Dawes and Garfield repudiate the charge that they are in sympathy with the Cincinnati Convention. Not a single Republican member of the House can be found to join the movement. Sumner denies that he has consented to become chairman of the Convention.

☞ We learn that Congress only allowed Hon. John Cessna, $4,480 expenses for conducting a contest to satisfy the people of his district how badly he was beaten. With this little "grab" the poor soul ought to be ready to go into another contest. The idea of Congress paying a premium for this kind of thing is an outrage.

☞ Judge Davis, the labor reform candidate for President, denies the authenticity of the correspondence, extensively published throughout the country, purporting to be a letter sent by the executive committee of the National labor reform party to him, and his reply. He says he never saw the correspondence until he saw it in print.

☞ The Democrats, in a few of the western counties, talk of nominating Chief Justice Thompson for the Supreme Bench. The Judge was "sound on the goose" during the war and, therefore, stands fair with the Democratic party. Wonder whether the Judge was any relation of old Jake Thompson, who figured conspicuously early in the rebellion? Jake, it will be remembered, was also "sound on the goose."

☞ The Bill allowing the citizens of counties and cities to vote on the third Friday, in March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, on the question of "license" or "no license" has become a law. It is a long time until it goes into effect. In the meantime temperance men, if they desire to succeed, must thoroughly organize. Go to work, and for once in your lives determine to spend a few rusty dimes for the accomplishment of your object.

☞ The Committee in the McClure-Gray contested election case, by a vote of four Democrats to three Republicans, last week, reported in favor of the admission of *Reform* McClure and he was immediately sworn in. The general impression is that McClure found a means of converting Gray, and those whom he relied upon, to his own purposes. How much money the whole transaction, from the nomination to the close of the farce, has cost tho Pennsylvania railroad we have no means of knowing, but it has not been a trifle. When it elects McClure to the United States Senate it will please let us know.

☞ We notice that Geo. P. Rowell & Co. advertise, in the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 29th of March last, a list of newspapers, in the Middle States, in which advertisements of ten lines will be inserted at *forty-two cents for* FOUR *insertions!* We are pleased to see that a number of leading country and city papers have not been duped or bullied into accepting a mere song for their space. All the papers in these States, with very small circulations, are mixed in with a few that ought to be ashamed of the company in which they are placed. This feature is a downright swindle upon the advertisers. It is very little, if any credit, we think, to a newspaper to be paraded before the public in such a connection. We would be very sorry, indeed, to let our home advertisers know that our space was purchased by Geo. P. Rowell & Co. or any body else, for such a trifle.

☞ There has been considerable flurry, at Harrisburg, within the last ten days or two weeks, in regard to a proposition to remove the capital to Philadelphia. The Harrisburg papers have been furious over the matter. If it will have the effect of stirring the stolid old fogies of that monotuous old town into action it may work some good. For the advantages that Harrisburg has it ought to be one of the largest, most flourishing and enterprising places in the interior, and yet it seems to us that it is as dead as a stone. In fact its highest ambition is to do odd jobs, at big prices, for the state, board and wash for members of the Legislature and those who are obliged to visit its sessions, and even then the hotel accommodations are none of the best. They have very elevated notions, it is true, and consequently the poor visitor is mighty fortunate if he stops short of a fourth or fifth story. We are under the impression that a new location, for the capital, must be found sooner or later. It is only a question of time. Harrisburg must turn her attention to some more worthy pursuits then those of depending upon the crumbs which fall from the Legislative table. She has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Come, wake up, old Rip Van Winkles! the people are bound to write Ichabod on your "outer walls!"

FACTS FOR FREE TRADERS.

From the days of Washington, and Franklin, and Hamilton, down to our own time, all the leading luminaries in public life, compared with whom our most prominent free traders and revenue reformers are but as farthing candles, have advocated the policy of protection to home manufactures and agricultural industries. Here is the record, necessarily brief for present purposes but susceptible of amplification:

WASHINGTON in his first message to Congress said, "The safety and interest of the *People* require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others." In his second message he said, "Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the *encouragement of manufactures*. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN said in 1771: "It seems the interest of all our *farmers* and *owners of land* to encourage our young manufactures in preference to foreign ones." Franklin fully recognized the close and inseparable relation between the interests of the farmer and the manufacturer.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON in his great report of 1791, urged upon Congress the policy of protection, supported by arguments which free traders have never answered and never can; and he declares extraordinary aid and protection from the government "indispensable."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in 1815, earnestly commended protection, and declared that "it established manufactures at home * * * and secured us against relapse and foreign dependency."

HENRY CLAY, all through his political life, manifested a sublime devotion to the cause of protection, for which he has been called "the father of the American system;" but he modestly ascribed its paternity to "our Franklin, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton." In his masterly speech in Congress on the 30th and 31st March, 1824, on the necessity of a protective tariff, to retrieve the country from threatened ruin, Mr. Clay said: "The superiority of the home market results, 1st, from its steadiness and comparative certainty at all times; 2d, from the creation of reciprocal interests; 3d, from its greater security; and, lastly, from an ultimate and not distant augmentation of consumption (and consequently of comfort) from increased quantity and reduced prices. But this home market, desirable as it is, can only be created and cherished by the PROTECTION of our own legislation against the inevitable prostration of our industry, which must ensue from the action of FOREIGN policy and legislation." Again in the same speech he says: "The cause is the cause of the country, and it must and will prevail. It is founded on the interests and affections of the people. It is as native as the granite deeply embosomed in our mountains."

JAMES MADISON wrote the preamble of the first act ever passed by Congress, in which are these words: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the government, the discharge of the debt of the United States, and *the encouragement and protection of manufactures*, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported." In 1828 near the close of his useful life, Mr. Madison said: "A further evidence of the constitutional power of Congress to *protect and foster manufactures by regulations of trade* (an evidence that ought of itself settle the question) is the uniform and practical sanction given that power for near forty years."

GENERAL JACKSON, in 1824, in a letter to Dr. Coleman, wrote: "We have too long been subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own. By continuing our present policy we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion that *a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted* to pay our National debt, and afford us the means of defense within ourselves."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who was next to Hamilton in statesmanship, said in a report to Congress in 1832: "To provide for *the general welfare*, * * * the power to levy taxes, *duties, imports*, and excises is in express words given in the constitution as a means, and it is an irremissible duty of Congress." Again Mr. Adams says: "The *protection of high duties* is founded upon the principle of *shielding the domestic manufacturer from the ruinous competition of foreigners*, producers of the same article. This principle is founded, not upon the nature or uses of the article, but upon the RIGHT *of the citizen to protection*, pledged to him by the social compact, the correlative obligation of his country to him, for his duty and obligation of allegiance to her."

DANIEL WEBSTER, in 1833, said: "The *protection of American labor against the injurious competion of foreign labor* is known historically to have been one end *designed to be obtained* by establishing the constitution, and this object, and the constitutional power to accomplish it, ought never to be surrendered or compromised in any degree."

In these significant declarations we have the views of the authors and the expounders of the constitution, in which the fact is demonstrated that the protective policy has always been one of the fundamental principles of the American Government. At different periods in our history the advocates of free trade prevailed in the Federal counsels of the Nation, and with these changes came changes in the tariff, when it was reduced to a free trade basis, or put upon a medium, or as it was called, a "compromise" footing. As an appropriate appendix to the present article, we propose to examine, very briefly, the effects produced upon the country by the changes made from a high to a low, and again to a high tariff, during the different periods in our National history.

YEARS 1800 TO 1814.

At the close of the war of Independence there were few or no manufacturing industries in the country. England, when peace was proclaimed, largely increased her exports to the new Republic. The first period of protection influences was in 1807 and 8, caused by "restrictions upon the importation of goods," aided by "the embarrassment of foreign commerce." Manufacturing establishments sprung into existance in different parts of the country. Massachusetts and Rhode Island alone numbering "about 70 cotton mills with 48,000 spindles. These in thirty months increased to 165 mills, with 119,000 spindles. Woolen mills also increased in number, and were in a flourishing condition. Farming was more profitable than ever before, and manufactories and industries of every kind indicated industry and prosperity.

1814 TO 1824.

This was a remarkable decade. The war and prohibition of foreign goods, had stimulated our infant manufactories; but we had only a revenue tariff, averaging 24½ per cent. on the aggregate of imported goods. After peace was proclaimed England flooded our markets with her products, and British statesmen declared openly that their object was to stifle our infant manufactories "in the cradle," so that they could control our markets.

That the British policy may not be misunderstood we quote the language of Mr. Brougham in the House of Commons, April 9, 1816. Here are his words:

"It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle those infant manufactures in the United States, which the war had forced into existence, *contrary to the natural order of things.*"

They succeeded. Factories were shut up, and the nation was reduced almost to beggary. At the close of the war Pittsburgh, Pa., had 6,000 inhabitants, and according to the historian, Mr. Carey, "exhibited as exhilerating a scene of industry and prosperity as any place in the world." * * * "But also," he continues, "the immoderate influx of manufactures, poured in there shortly after the peace, produced a most calamitous reverse. The operations of the hammer, the hatchet, the shuttle, the spindle, the loom, ceased in a great degree. Noble establishments which reflected honer upon the nation were closed; the proprietors ruined; the workmen discharged. A blight and a blast overspread the face of the city; and the circumjacent country, which had shared in its prosperity, now equally partook of its decline."

As in Pittsburgh, so also throughout the several states, and so it continued until the tariff was raised in 1824. It was then that Gen. Jackson, as quoted above, said that, "Instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe we should feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be paupers ourselves."

This was the result of ten years experience of a revenue or free trade tariff.

1824 TO 1832.

Henry Clay succeeded, in 1824, in securing the enactment of a moderately protective tariff. Its benefits were immediately felt throughout the country. In 1828 a further increase was secured, which afforded an average of over 40 per cent. on dutiable goods. Business became prosperous and profitable, the revenues were augmented, the public debt reduced, and the people enjoyed a condition of general activity in every branch of industry. Immigration increased, and the population went up from 9½ millions in 1820 to over 13 millions in 1832. Clay in a speech in Congress in 1832, said: "If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824." This was an important early experience under protection.

1833 TO 1840.

This was the period of the "compromise" tariff, during which the average duty on dutiable articles amounted to 31½ per cent.; but on the aggregate of imported goods to only 18½ per cent., owing to the "free list" being largely increased. The revenues fell from $36½ millions in 1831 to a fraction over $15 millions in 1840. Many yet living remember the universal distress of this period. In 1837 the factories were all closed, the shipping lay dismantled at the wharves, the banks suspended and were nearly all broken or legaly closed, six cent "shin-plasters" took the place of specie, the latter commanding a premium of 17 to 22 per cent. In the cities the streets and parks, and public squares were crowded with paupers, without homes, and without a penny to buy a morsel to eat.—This was our second low tariff experience.

1841 TO 1846.

Congress saw its error, and in 1842 largely increased the general tariff, and also placed a duty upon the main portion of the articles previously transferred to the "free list." The new tariff was higaly protective. Business revived. The manufactories were again put in operation, and new ones were erected. England and France protested, and continued to force their goods upon our markets, hoping to undersell and close our manufactories.—The revenues rose from $15½ millions in 1840 to $31 millions in 1845. Eight millions of the public debt were paid off, and the country generally enjoyed great prosperity. So much for another experience in protection.

1847 TO 1860.

Free traders again ruled in Congress, and the tariff was reduced to an average of 23 per cent. on dutiable goods, and on the aggregate of all imported articles to 19 per cent. The European manufactures took advantage of the low tariff and filled the country with foreign products. The imports went up from $117½ millions in 1845 to $362½ in 1860! Then came the years of universal distress; but the country was saved from financial ruin, like that of 1837, by the relief afforded from the timely discovery of gold in California. Business all over the formerly prosperous *great West* was prostrated and bankruptcy prevailed everywhere. Trade and business were paralyzed. There was but little work, and ruinously low wages, and we have now among us many men in prosperous business, who have not forgotten the distress experienced by themselves and their families before the close of that free trade period of suffering.

1861 TO 1871.

The magnificent results of the decade just closed are yet fresh in our memories. Of its unparalleled achievements in suppressing a gigantic rebellion; in wiping out slavery forever from the Union; in equiping, feeding and sustaining an army in a manner that has no parallel in history; in reducing the public debt and restoring the national credit, we are all living witnesses. At the close of the war, there was no commercial crisis, no financial panic.—Everybody was profitably employed, and the whole country experienced unparalleled prosperity. Just here it will be proper to call ex-Special Commissioner Wells, the great revenue reformer to the stand. He has recently been swinging round among the great Western cities, and by a series of lectures, or rather the same doleful tale often repeated, he has labored to make the people believe that the country is fast going to ruin. Without waiting to comment upon his contradictions and inconsistencies, we here take his evidence upon the state of the country, as recorded in his annual report, as Special Commissioner of Revenue, for the year 1868. He says:

"Within the last five years more cotton spindles have been put into operation, more iron furnaces erected, more iron smelted, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal and copper mined, more lumber sawed and hewn, more houses and shops constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, and more petroleum collected, refined and exported *than during any equal period in the history of the country.*"

In his last report, that for 1869, he gave an equally glowing picture of "crops in excess of any recent average;" "millions of acres" of wilderness reclaimed in the year, and more miles of railway constructed than ever; while "from the Atlantic to the Pacific there are few who, except from physical ailment, need hunger for food or be idle for want of remunerative employment."

Such is our unparalleled prosperity, as attested by Mr. Wells, under a protective tariff, and such will it continue to be while the Protective Policy is recognized and maintained by Congress and the Administration.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the "Pennsylvania Republican Association" of Pennsylvanians, temporarily residing in Washington, D. C., held March 23d, 1872, for the purpose of instructing their delegates to the State Convention, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to each Republican paper in the State, with a request that the same be published:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the high character, unquestioned integrity of PRESIDENT GRANT, and that, as members of the Republican party, identified with its onward march of progress and proud of its history we point with satisfaction to the fulfilment of his pledges, and the faithful discharge of the many and responsible duties of his exhalted position as the surest evidence of his fidelity, and as the best assurance that can be given of the confidence with which the American people may rely upon him for an honest, fearless, independent, and upright administration of the Government during the next Presidential term.

Resolved, That, in the deliberate opinion of this Association, the Republican State Convention about to assemble in Harrisburg, should cordially unite in presenting the name of HON. JOHN SCOTT, to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention, as Pennsylvania's favorite for the nomination of the Vice-Presidency. His record in the United States Senate for the last three years is without blemish. The soundness of his principles, the integrity which marks his private character, and the ability with which he has discharged his Senatorial duties, have commended him to the respect of the Republican party of the nation.

Resolved, That, the delegates chosen to represent this Association in the State Convention at Harrisburg, be instructed to use all honorable means to secure an expression, by that Convention, in favor of the nomination of HON. JOHN SCOTT, for the Vice-Presidency, and the adoption of a resolution, instructing the Pennsylvania Delegates, in the National Convention, to urge, by every fair effort, his nomination for that office.

Resolved, That, as it will soon become necessary to elect a United State Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, and recognizing in HON. SIMON CAMERON a wise, judicious and far-seeing statesman, an eminent, thorough and active Republican, who, for many years, has done efficient service in defending the great principles of the party, and in guarding with jealous care the interests of the State he so ably represents, and who has, uniformly, fully sustained his high reputation at home, while he has, by his ability and integrity, secured the confidence of the Administration, and attained in the Senate a position, honorable alike to the State and himself, which it would be impossible for any new member to reach, and now possesses a knowledge, derived from a long legislative experience and an intimate acquaintance with the wants of the people, of the highest importance in advancing the success of Republicanism, and in the solution of the grave questions arising in Congress; Therefore, it is in the sense of this Association that the best interests of the State and the future success of the Republican cause therein, demand the re-election of HON. SIMON CAMERON to the Senate of the United States, and he is therefore, hereby earnestly requested to allow his name again to be used in that connection.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

We admit, with the Cleveland *Leader*, that if the American people are tierd of a protective tariff, and want free trade, they should retire Grant from the Presidency and elect a Democrat or a Republican "revenue reformer." But if the sober sense of the people, confirmed by the wonderful development and activity of our deversified industries, demand adherence to the protective policy, there is no alternative but the re-election of President Grant. For no other Republican candidate is possible except as a compromise with the "Liberals" and "New Departure" Republicans of Missouri and Cincinnati, whose main point of opposition to Grant's administration is that it is in favor of protection. Such a change in the succession would imply the defeat of the protectional system of tariff laws, and on the vital question of free trade, would be equivalent to a Democratic victory.

IRON IN THE WEST.

Twelve years ago our iron product was quite limited and confined to the Middle States. Now, under the stimulating influence of our protective tariff, iron works are established all over the West. Illinois last year produced 65,000 tons of pig iron. In one county in Indiana six furnaces are now making 150 tons of iron daily. Missouri, in 1871, produced 83,000 tons of pig iron, and mined 300,000 tons of ore. Michigan, in the same year, made 100,000 tons pig iron. These manufacturers all pay their workmen more than double the amount of wages paid for similar work in England. So much for protection.

☞ Charles Dilke has incurred the indignation of the ultra-royal members of the British Parliament, by offering a resolution to investigate the expenses of the Crown. Auberon Hubert seconded the resolution, and Dilke and he both spoke in its defence amid hisses and groans.—Gladstone replied. Dilke is right and has many followers in England.

☞ Charles A. Dana, editor of the N. Y. *Sun*, was arrested, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, and held in $5,000 bail to answer the charge of libel against W. H. Kemble, ex-Treasurer of this Commonwealth.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Later News from Japan—Persecution of Christians—The Ku Klux Plead Guilty—The Geneva Tribunal—The New Treaty with Japan—Democratic Wigwam.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1872.

THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN JAPAN.

Later dates have reached Washington from Japan, and a good deal of indignation and sorrow is felt and expressed at the continued ill treatment of christians in that country. Two of our missionaries, Mr. Gulick and Mr. Greene, write from Kobe, January 18, and both of these reliable writers confirm many of the statements contained in *The Overland China Mail*, and *Allan's Homeward Mail* that the violence of the persecution of native Christians in Japan, and in the face of the Japanese official paper read recently to a deputation at the London Foreign Office seems incomprehensible. The most barbarous persecutions are reported from Nagasaki. The Prince of Saga is the instigator, and a high official from the Mikado's court named Iwakura (the same Iwakura who is at the head of the Embassy now in Washington) the superintending torturer, and 2,000 victims are said to be doomed. Iwakura is ordering the torture and sacrifice of these unhappy people in batches.—Under the first order sixty-seven had perished. Crucifixion and boiling alive, the original forms of execution for Christians in Japan, have given place to starvation, imprisonment without light or clothing, exposure, unclothed, on frozen ponds with hands and feet bound, or forcing coal into the mouth. The Nagasaki paper understands that the foreign consuls have already apprised their respective Governments of these acts, and it trusts that the British Government will interfere.

Mr. Gulick writes:

"It will be remembered that immediately after the deportation of Christians two years since, the former Prime Minister of the Japanese Government, Ewaukura, now spelled Iwakura, and who is at the head of the Embassy to Europe and American, stated in the presence of his fellow ministers to Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. DeLong, and all the representatives of the treaty powers, that the Council of State had agreed 'to stop these proceedings against the Christians, and that an officer would leave on the morrow to suspend them.' It was afterwards claimed that this promise did not apply to those who had already been arrested, and that it was only an agreement that no more Christians would be arrested in future. Now what becomes of that promise, formally and solemnly made to the Christian powers, that those proceedings would be stopped?"

The Washington papers have published extracts from the papers named above, and it is probable Iwakura will feel himself compelled to make an explanation in reference to this inhuman treatment of the Catholic Christians of his country, and in which he figures as one of the main instruments in these persecutions. The Christian churches in America should lose no time in appealing directly to the Secretary of State at Washington to insist upon an article being inserted in the new treaty guaranteeing full religious liberty and toleration in Japan.

THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

August Belmont, of New York city, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, arrived in Washington on Wednesday last, and called an informal political caucus, at which were present about forty of the principal politicians of both houses. The question of holding a National Convention was fully and freely discussed by Casserly, Frank Blair, Stockton, Bayard, and others. The feeling was unmistakable against calling a convention at this time, or indicating any positive policy until after the action of the Cincinnati convention is known. Any coalition with the republicans, it was admitted, must be made on the question of strength only; there must be no surrender of democratic principles. It was advised that no democrats participate in the Cincinnati convention. There was less disposition to endorse Judge Davis than was expected. The names of Senator Trumbull and Charles Francis Adams were discussed, and also those of Gen. Logan and Gratz Brown.

THE KU KLUX PLEAD GUILTY.

On Wednesday Attorney General Williams received a telegram from the U. S. District Attorney for northern Mississippi to the effect that the twenty-nine Monroe county prisoners, charged with kukluxing, plead guilty to those indictments, and the sentence was suspended.

THAT "CASE."

The second "note" from the English to the American Government, with reference to the "incidental damage" question, will probably be received this week; possibly in time to be read at the cabinet meeting to-morrow. There is very little speculation on the subject—the general opinion in all quarters being that it is a strong repetition of the grounds declared in the first note, though more argumentative in character than that document.

THE NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Although the present Japanese Embassy were not especially empowered to make a treaty, there is nothing in their instructions which prevented them from framing a protocol. It is understood, therefore, that Governor Ito, who has just left here for Japan, has taken home to the Mikado a draft of an important and most liberal commercial treaty as the basis for one to be agreed on in the future between the United States and Japan. The most important feature of it is that which enlarges the clause of the old treaty admitting foreigners and importations into Japan.—Religious toleration is equally important, and the American Christian churches should see that it is not omitted. There is no time to be lost. Our missionaries are helpless without our influence.

N. H. P.

Marriages.

THOMAS—ROBISON.—On the 27th ult., by Rev. B. B. Hamlin, Mr. Dolphin P. Thomas to Miss Darthula Robison, both of Riddlesburg, Bedford county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.
The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will hold a regular meeting for the transaction of business, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming court, (10th prox). A general attendance is desirable, as matters of importance will be attended to. By order of the Society.
R. M'DIVITT, M. M. LOGAN, } Secy's.
Apr.3'72.]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry Chamberlain and Geo. A. Port, as hotel and boarding house keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said co-partnership are left in the hands of John O. Murray, Esq., for collection and settlement. All parties knowing themselves indebted to said Chamberlain & Port will make immediate payment to John O. Murray, Esq., and all parties having claims against the said firm will present the same, duly authorized by law, to the said John O. Murray, Esq., for payment.
The said Henry Chamberlain will continue to keep the hotel and boarding house, known as the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon.
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN,
GEO. A. PORT.
ap.3,'72-tf.]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
This day a Pratnership has been entered into between Samuel Hatfield, Benjamin R. Hatfield and Evander P. Walker, under the name and firm of S. Hatfield & Co., to carry on a General Merchandise and Produce business in the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Penna.
SAMUEL HATFIELD,
BENJ. R. HATFIELD,
EVANDER P. WALKER.
Apr.3,'72-3t.]

SEED OATS.
We offer for sale a few hundred bushels of a very superior article of WHITE OATS. We have cultivated it for several years, and recommend it. It grows strong, yields well, and weighs 41lb to the bushel. Price, 62½ cents per bushel.
G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.
Spruce Creek, March 27, 1872-3t

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., April 1, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Allen, Jacob	McManigall, James
Blake, Joseph	Miller, Catharine
Corbin, E. G.	Miller, Mary J.
Creveling, S. A.	Mulholland, J. D.
Delwate, Philip	Powell, Milton
Garrett, Agness	Sessanger, J. H.
Hoover, Mary J.	Snyder, Mrs. Jane
Harris, Alfred	Snyder, Mary E.
Johnson, W. B.	Smith, M. L.
Lewis, Mary J.	Shultz, Martha J.
Kauffman, Kate	Smith, Mary Ellen
Luiton, W. H.	Thompson, D. M.
Loughlin, Ann	

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.
SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO
BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

New Advertisements.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
No. 629, Hill st., (Smith's Building)
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE FRANCISCUS HARDWARE COMPANY

Present their compliments to the citizens of Huntingdon county, and invite them to call and examine an entire new stock of

HARDWARE,
IRON,
NAILS,
PAINT BRUSHES,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
LEATHER,
SHOE FINDINGS,
and
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE,
CEDAR WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
WASHBOARDS,
OIL CAPPETS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS, TASSELS,
and
FIXTURES.

Special attention of Farmers is invited to our stock of
CHAINS,
HORSE SHOES,
and
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
Which will be sold
VERY LOW FOR CASH.

April 3, 1872.

New Advertisements.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
.....HUNTINGDON, PA.
The undersigned have.....
.....determined to establish a Real Estate Agency, in.....
.....this place, for the purpose of selling and purchasing.....
.....real estate on most reasonable terms and at short.....
.....notice. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate.....
.....will find their superior facilities for advertising a.....
.....great advantage.

☞ NO CHARGES WILL BE MADE ☜
☞ FOR ADVERTISING IF NO SALE ☜
☞ OR PURCHASE IS EFFECTED. ☜
☞ If you have a house and lot, farm, ☜
☞ Mill or water or ore right for sale, give ☜
☞ us a call. ☜
☞ J. R. DURBORROW & CO. ☜
☞ HUNTINGDON, PA. ☜

A HANDSOME MOUSTACHE!
Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. *Great* HAIR GROWER, will produce a luxurient MOUSTACHE or WHISKERS on the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, CHEMIST.
N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
March6,'72-1y.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
jan.24,'72-3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

FOR SALE.
A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechanic, desiring to locate in this place, a good opportunity is offered. For further information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK,
jan.24,'72tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer*. Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb.28,'72-tf.

25 SENT ON TRIAL FOR THREE months for 25 cents. The *American Working People* is one of the finest publications in the world. Contains 16 pages, or 64 columns of reading matter, designed to interest, instruct and advance the best interests of workingmen. Illustrations of prominent workingmen in each issue. Numbers its thousands of subscribers. Only $1,50 per year, or on trial three months for 25 cents. Write your name, Town, County and State plainly, enclose the money, and address
IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents wanted on Salary or Commission.
Feb.28,'72-tf.

HEALTH! STRENGTH!! VIGOR!!!
For *Headache, Costiveness, Billiousness and Liver Complaint*, use DR. HERRICK'S *Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, the best in use. For Lame Back* or *Pain in the Side* or *Rheumatism* use DR. HERRICK'S *Kidney Strengthening Plaster*. For *Catarrh* or *Cold in the Head*, use DR. PERRIN'S *Fumigator*. For all *Live Stock*, use HERVEY'S *Horse and Cattle Powders*. The above articles are amongst the *best* in the *market*. *Satisfaction guaranteed* or *money refunded*. Sold by *John Read, S. S. Smith* and *James R. Patton*, AGENTS, Huntingdon, Pa., and the trade generally.
L. W. WARNER & CO.,
67 Murray Street, N.Y.
Jan27,'72-3mo.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. M. OAKS & CO.,
Have just opened out in their new room, in PETERSBURG, a new and complete stock of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Cutlery, House Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Goods, Glass, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., and in fact everything in this line of business.
Also dealers in Coal and Coak, Stoves of al kinds. Our goods are first-class, and on
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Call and see us. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Builders and Wagon-makers orders solicited and filled at wholesale rates.
Feb.14,1872-10mo. J. M. OAKS & CO.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of Philadelphia Carpets,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chains, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.
Our large increase of business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,
Price $5,50.
Over 13,000 sold in six months.
Terms: Carpets, 60 days.
All other goods, 30 days, Net.
Feb.14,1872-3m.

GRAND EXHIBITION!
SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON!
A FIRST CLASS LADIES' SHOE STORE!
D. HERTZLER & BRO., No. 403 Allegheny St., opposite Broad Top Depot, have just arrived from the East with a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Boots, Gaiters, &c., comprising all the latest styles of the day and acknowledged to be the best selected stock of hand-made work ever brought to Huntingdon.
Since we make ladies' wear a specialty, we cannot fail to please the most fastidious. For Style, Quality and Price we defy competition.
We also manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done.
In a more mature age we hope to retain the friends who favored us in our infancy.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa,
oct11-

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.
No. 421, Washington Street.
Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of
DRY-GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.
These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.
JOHN HAGEY.
March13,1872.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 8, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right title and interest of James Saxton, one of the defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 75, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Hill street, and extending back, at right angles, two hundred feet to Allegheny street, adjoining lot of George Schaffer on the west, and lot of Thomas Carmon, on the east, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on the said Hill street, forty feet and extending back forty feet, having on the east end and fit, a large storeroom, seventeen feet by thirty-eight feet, and a back warerooom, (the store room now being occupied by Benj. Jacobs,) and necessary outbuildings.

ALSO, a two-story log dwelling house, fronting on the said Allegheny street, thirty feet, and extending back twenty-five feet, with a one-story kitchen, also, a three-story plank warehouse, sixteen feet by thirty-two feet, and a small stable and wood house.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 200, in the said borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Mifflin street, and extending back at right angles, two hundred feet, to Church street, adjoining lot of Thomas Strickler on the west

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 3, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 330, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER, No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON CHAPTER, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Pay the printer.

Spring is coming.

Shad flies have come.

Rain is badly needed.

The Lenten season is over.

A wet summer is predicted.

"Showery April" is with us.

The money market is tight.

Now is the time to advertise.

Movers were busy on Monday.

It is now legal to fish for trout.

Young America indulgeth in marbles.

The wheat fields do not look promising.

Our milliner shops are well patronized.

The wind was terrific on Sunday night.

Surprise "hops" are the latest hereaways.

Bedford has three hundred cases of measles.

March went out roaring like a den of lions.

Police matters were brisk on Saturday evening.

The weather is as fickle as a miss in her teens.

The season for garden making is coming on apace.

The supply of eggs was rather limited on Easter.

Blue birds and robins have put in an appearance.

The "Scotch fiddle" is epidemic in Hollidaysburg.

Horse thieves are operating in different parts of the State.

The JOURNAL office is the place to get your job work done.

Aspirants for the County Superintendency are looming up.

A flock of wild geese passed over this place on Sunday last.

Tyrone Methodists contemplate the erection of a new church.

Anna E. Dickinson lectures in Tyrone on Friday night.

Our friend Flood succeeds Robt. U. Jacob in the coal business.

Alum and common table salt, mixed together, will cure the toothache.

During the late warm weather the corner statuary have been out in force.

The time is here when decayed vegetables in cellars should be looked after.

We saw a fellow suffering from a severe attack of spring fever, on Thursday.

Shaffner, the Dauphin county wife poisoner, has been sentenced to be hanged.

The body of a dead infant was found in the cellar of John Bear, a resident of Tyrone.

Five prisoners escaped from the New Castle jail a few nights ago. Two of them were recaptured.

We understand a man has been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the Logan House in Altoona.

A boy baby, a few weeks old, was left at the residence of Mr. Adam Slater, in New Castle, a few evenings since.

James M. Wattson, son of L. T. Wattson, died at the residence of his father, in Philadelphia, on the 18th ult.

A man named George Fitzinger, in Susquehanna township, Juniata county, suicided the other day by hanging himself.

The curb stone and corner loafers, are about effecting a permanent organization for the summer campaign. Attention! the whole brigade.

Court commences on Monday next, and we trust our country friends will not fail to give us a call, particularly those in arrears for the JOURNAL.

Dan Rice's personal property is under the Sheriff's hammer. Dan will have to make another "farewell tour" to replenish his empty exchequer.

Some of our young men prefer blue-eyed maidens, and others dark-eyed ones, but of late years the mon-eyed ones have had the call over all others.

Half a lemon eaten every morning on rising, and on retiring, is often efficacious in removing a billious condition of the system, giving a good appetite and greater general health.

The officials of the Broad Top Railroad, and especially Supt. McKillips, will accept our most grateful thanks for courtesies shown us in our late "move" from Bedford to this place. We shall ever remember their kindness.

A Hollidaysburg leap yearess calls on her beloved every Sunday night with exemplary regularity, and goes home alone after midnight. One of our devils says she wouldn't "go home till morning," if she were going with him.

The borough election, on Monday, was a tame affair, there being but one ticket in the field. The following gentlemen were elected: Burgess, Richard Langdon; Councilmen, J. O. Gipple, John Potter, Frank Stewart; Constable, W. H. King.

We have just cased several new and latest styles of job type, and we are better than ever prepared to do anything in the jobbing line, from a card of one line to a copy of the family bible. The JOURNAL job office has the reputation of turning out the neatest work in this bailiwick. Send along your orders.

The price of wool is still on the rise, and farmers should be on the lookout for speculators who are contracting for wool at figures below the market rates. Men who don't read the newspapers will doubtless have the wool pulled over their eyes, but our subscribers will be on the alert. This hint may be worth a dozen years' subscription. Don't sell your wool too soon.

A correspondent of the Huntingdon *Journal* says that Rev. J. W. Evans "immersed five persons in Germany Valley, on the 3d inst." A good dry place for immersion.—*Blair County Radical.*

This is certainly an item of news to us. We know of no valley, of the same size, better supplied with water, than the little valley of Germany, in this county, which contains, perhaps, within its area, the most abundant soil, the best water, and the cleverest people of any valley within the limits of the five counties, of the same population and extent.

METHODISM.—*Central Pennsylvania Conference—Appointments.*—The Methodist Episcopal Conference met at Lock Haven on the 20th of March.—Religious services conducted by Rev. J. W. Hauhawout. The journal was read and approved. The committee on Dickinson college reported favorably in regard to the affairs of that institution.

James F. Davis was made supernumerary with an appointment. The committee on memoirs was granted permission to prepare a memoir of Rev. Dr. Ryan, of York, and furnish the same for publication in the annual minutes.

The following paper, signed by J. B. Young, W. M. Meminger and H. C. Pardoe, was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, John D. Brown, intends to return to his work in India; *And whereas*, His zealous, intelligent and constant labors among us in behalf of foreign missions has been crowned with great and gratifying success, rendering the cause more interesting, familliar and weighty in our view, and bringing us to feel more deeply than ever our responsibilities.

Resolved, That we tender to Brother Brown our hearty thanks for the instruction and encouragement we have gained by intercourse with him, that we assure him of our tenderest sympathies in the approaching trial that awaits him in parting from his children for the sake of preaching Christ in India, and that we will follow him with our prayers that God may powerfully bless him and make him a mighty instrumentality in the redemption of the land of the Hindoo to Christ.

Rev. Dr. Hodgson addressed the conference in a very touching and felicitous manner in relation to the transfer of Brother Brown to his foreign work.

The amount of $853. 11 was announced as being the collection for the expenses of the general conference delegatas.

The tract committee presented a report which was read and adopted.

The report of the Sunday school committee elicited considerable discussion.

The committee on Dickinson Seminary reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been one of the great objects of this conference to secure a first class literary institution within the bounds of our conference, and God has blessed us with such an institution in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary; therefore.

1. *Resolved*, That we hear with pleasure and gratitude of the continued prosperity of that institution.

2. That we have the most implicit confidence in the present efficient president, Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, D. D.

3. That we pledge ourselves as a conference to contribute to the support of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary by securing for it all the patronage we can.

4. That, having heard a statement from the majority of the directors, we discover nothing in the present management or future prospects of the seminary to shake our confidence in its financial success.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the trustees of Lock Haven Methodist Episcopal church, citizens of the city and others. The conference joined in singing.

"Then let our bodies part
To different climes repair,
Inseparably joined in hearts
The friends of Jesus are."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brown.

The bishop after brief words of encouragement and hope, read the following appointments:

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.

James Curns, presiding elder. Williamsport, Pine street, J. M'K. Reiley; J. F. Davis, supernumerary; Williamsport Mulbery street, R. Hinkle; J. B. Polsgrove, supernumerary; Williamsport Price chaple, J. H. M'Garrah; Williamsport Third street, S. C. Swallow; Williamsport, Newberry, T. Sherlock; Williamsport Circuit, J. Hunter, H. F. Cares; Susquehanna, J. Y. Rothrock, supernumerary; Montoursville, J. A. DeMoyer; Hughesville, D. B. M'Closky; Muncy creek, C. W. Burnley; Muncy, M. L. Drum; Watsontown, J. W. Olewine, one to be supplied; Milton, W. A. Houck; Lewisburg, F. Hodgson; Mifflinburg, J. A. Woodcock; Salladasburg, J. T. Wilson; Cogan Valley, J. F. Craig; English Centre, J. B. Moore; Pine Creek, to be supplied; Liberty Valley and M'Intyre. E. M. Chiloat, J. W. Bell; Jersey Shore, G. Warren; Jamestown, Z. S. Rhone; Great Island, A. E. Taylor; Lock Haven, P. Krohn; Salona, J. B. Cuddy, T. Fans; Hyner, R. H. Colburn; Renovo, A. M. Creighton; Leidy, to be supplied; Sinnemahoning, L. S. Crone, one to be supplied; Emporium, A. B. Hooven; Caledonia, L. G. Heck, W. L. Spottswood, president, and H. A. Curran, professor in Williamsport Dickinson seminary; I. H. Torrence, corresponding secretary Pennsylvania bible society, members of Mulberry street quarterly conference. J. P. Robb, professor in Pennington seminary, New Jersey, member of Salladasburg quarterly conference.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

Samuel Barnes, Presiding Elder. Danville, St. Paul's S. Creghton A. S. Bowman; Trinity, G. W. B. Van Fossen; Northumberland, B. F. Stevens; Washingtonville, T. F. M'Clure, one to be supplied; Bloomsburg, N. S. Buckingham; Espy and Light Street, M. P. Costhwaite; Orangeville, F. E. Crever, G. A. Singer; Benton A. C. Crothswaite, one to be supplied; Berwick, W. W. Evans; Berwick circuit, A. Brittain, one to be supplied; Bloomingdale, H. Wilson, J. Y. Shannon; Muhlenburg, W. M'Kendree Reiley; Shickshinny; J. A. Gere; White Haven, J. Benson Akers; Hickory Run, C. L. Benscoter; Weatherly, J. P. Moore; Hazleton, E. H. Yocum; Jeansville and Audenreid, E. T. Swartz; Conyngham, N. W. Colburn, T. H. Tubbs; Cattawissa, B. P. King; Elysburg, J. F. Brown, one to be supplied; Shamokin, J. C. Clarke; Centralia, H. B. Fortner; Mount Carmel, P. F. Eyer; Ashland, A. W. Guyer; Trevorton, T. O. Clees; Snydertown, H. S. Mendenhall; Sunberry, G. D. Pennypacker; Selinsgrove, J. Stine.

CARLISLE DISTRIDT.

Thompson Mitchell presiding elder. Carlisle, first church, G. T. Gray; Emory and Newville, Wm. M. Frysinger; Mount Holly, R. Mallalieu; Chambersburg, first church, T. M. Reese; second church, A. M. Kester; Shippensburg, W. C. Hesser; Shippensburg circuit, E. White; Rehoboth, J. A. Dixon; Mechanicsburg, J. M. Lantz; York, first church, D. S. Monroe; Dukes treet, G. W. Miller; Wrightsville, H. M. Ash; Shrewsburry, J. Loyd, E. E. A. Deaver; Castle Fin, I. Edwards; Hanover and New Oxford, Wm. H. Keith; York Springs, S. M. Frost; Bendersville, J. H. S. Clarke; Gettisburg, J. B. Young; Mont Alto, H. N. Minnigh; New Cumberland, J. M. Clarke, J. S. Comp; O. Ege, supernumerary; Duncannon, C. Graham; Newport, H. C. Cheston; Liverpool, J. W. Feight; Waynesboro, J. Donahue; Greencastle, A. H. Mench; Mercersburg, W. W. Reese; M'Connelsburg, R. H. Wharton, J. M. Duncon; Cove, to be supplied. T. P. Ege, president of Irving female college, member of Mechanicsburg quarterly conference.

JUNIATA DISTRICT.

Benjamin B. Hamlin, presiding elder. Huntingdon, M. K. Foster; Petersburg, M. L. Smith; Manor Hill, W. Clippenger; Enisville, E. Shoemaker; Mount Union, J. Moorhead; Newton Hamilton, G. Leidy; M'Veytown, G. C. Wilson; Granville, W. W. Dunmire; Lewistown, J. Thrush; Freedom, J. R. Akers; Decatur, one to be supplied; Milroy, J. W. Ely; Mifflin, H. C. Pardoe; Thompsontown, J. B. Shaver; Port Royal, J. A. Ross, James M. Johnson; New Bloomfield, A. W. Decker, one to be supplied; Concord, W. Shriber, one to be supplied; S. A. Creveling, supernumerary; Shade Gap, William H. Stevens; Shirleysburg, W. R. Whitney; Three Springs, G. W. Dunlap; M'Connellstown, J. P. Long; Saxton, W. A. M'Kee, E. C. Stuard; Bloody Run, A. M. Barnitz; Ray's Hill, J. Grey, John Horning; Bedford, W. G. Furguson; Rainsburg, J. A. M'Kindless; Schellsburg G. S. Sykes; Pleasantville, L. N. Clark.

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

J. S. Murray, presiding elder. Altoona First church, F. B. Riddle; Eighth avenue, R. E. Wilson; third charge, D. Hartman; Hollidaysburg, J. A. Mellick; Duncansville, H. Linn; Martinsburg, D. Castleman; Williamsburg, W. H. Memminger; Logan's Valley, W. C. Robbins; Tyrone, J. H. M'Cord; Port Matilda, I. H. Chandler; Milesburg, J. W. Cleaver; Howard, J. W. Buckley; Penn's Valley, J. W. Leekie; Bellefonte, M. L. Smyser; Half Moon, E. Butler; Pine Grove, W. V. Ganoe; Warrior's Mark, W. Gwynn, one to be supplied; Phillipsburg, T. Barnhart, T. H. Swizer, supernumerary; Grahamton, J. W. Haughawout, one to be supplied; Oceola, J. F. Bell; Clearfield, A. D. Yocum, W. H. Dill, supernumerary; Clearfield circuit, M. L. Ganoe; Snow Shoe, J. Guss; Curwensville, A. W. Gibson; Glen Hope, I. Heckman; New Washington, R. E. Kelley; Lumber City, W. S. Hamlin; Sinking Valley, G. Guyer.

William Earnshaw, chaplain National asylum for disabled soldiers, Dayton, Ohio, member of Warrior's Mark quarterly conference.

H. Warden, J. F. Ockerman, H. M. Harman, transferred to Baltimore conference; J. W. Langley, transferred to Philadelphia conference; Jas. Mullin, transferred to Wyoming conference. J. F. Fullerton to West Virginia conference; J. D. Brown to India conference; A. Hartman, transferred to Kansas conference.

Next conference will be held at Chambersburg, Pa Time not given.

A *good wood saw*, ready for immediate use, can be had at WHARTON'S for *sixty-five cents*.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.—The following is a copy of the Local Option Law as it has passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor:

AN ACT to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That on the third Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside license, and on the inside for license, or against license, and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall de the duty of the Mayors of cities and Sheriff's of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter. Provided, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses. Provided, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county, and provided further, that all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine, and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted, determines against the granting of licenses, and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving, counting and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of the commonwealth regulating general elections, and the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, and clerks voting at and attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue a license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said county at any time thereafter until, at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license; provided that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes; provided that the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, 1873, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

The *largest* stock of PAINTS and OILS in the *interior* of the *State* at WHARTON'S, and *all bought before the recent advances.*

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office to Pennsylvania Inventors for the week ending March 26, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Steam Water Ejecter, J. Habermehil and H. Kleiman, Alleghany.

Fanning Mill, H. K. Stoner, West Lampeter.

Method of Detatching Boats, L. H. Watson, Pittsburg.

Music Leaf Turner, W. Weaver, Phœnixville.

Water Tube Steam Boiler, C. G. Beiter, Easton.

Tool for Enlarging Oil Wells, C. Bullock, Meadville.

Sash Holder, A. Griffin, Scranton.

Conical Stop Lock, J. E. Jones. Tideout.

Preserving Sweet Potatoes, J. C. Tilton, Pittsburg.

Ice Cream Freezer, T. Weaver Harrisburg.

Preparing Fertilizing Materials from Earth, S. Brown, New Oxford.

Apparatus for Carburting Air, G. Re Mercer.

Cultivator, J. W. Spangler, York.

Reissues.

Attaching Carriage Wheels, to their Axles, W. Elder, Mill Hall.

Jurors, Witnesses and *all people* take notice! Before you come to April Court, measure and mark down the size of your rooms, &c., needing Carpets, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., and go and see the BIG STOCK, and get BARGAINS at Brown's Carpet Store. 1

A NEW LAW FIRM.—We learn, privately, that our mutual friends, Edward F. Kerr, Esq., and J. M. Reynolds, Esq., of Bedford, have entered into a partnership in the practice of law. They are young men of decided promise. Both have considerable experience in the profession. Mr. Kerr read law under Hon. John Cessna and was admitted to practice about six years ago. He was appointed to the District Attorneyship as soon as he was eligible and he has been twice elected since. He has made an able and efficient officer and his services have been properly appreciated as we have a right to know. Mr. Reynolds read law under the late John W. Dickerson, Esq., and was admitted about two years ago and shorly afterwards became a partner of his preceptor. He is a close student and will make a thorough lawyer. He was presented by the Democracy of Bedford county to fill the place made vacant in the Legislature by the death of his partner, John W. Dickerson, Esq., but the nomination was conceded to Fulton. We wish them success.

The LARGEST stock of WOOD WORK and CARRIAGE-MAKERS GOODS is to be found at WHARTONS, 416 HILL Street, at *prices that cannot be competed with.* [ap3–2t.

Don't fail to call at WHARTON'S *before contracting for your building Hardware, Glass, Paints, Nails, Barn-door Rollers, Agricultural Implements*, &c.

MR. SCOTT AT HOME.—Hon. John Scott arrived at home, on last Saturday. He is enjoying excellent health and looks as if his senatorial duties weighed lightly upon him. By invitation a number of gentlemen met him at the residence of Hon. David Blair in the evening. A luncheon was served up which did great credit to Mr. and Mrs. Blair. The occasion was a felicitous one, and at a reasonable hour all retired feeling that they had spent the evening very pleasantly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a new Hardware establishment has been opened in this place. This means business. Read the advertisement and then drop in and see their stock.

A GOOD PLACE TO STOP.—While visiting Bedford, last week, we put up with "Mine Host" of the Bedford House, and found it to be a well regulated, well conducted and most bountifully and substantially served house. Our friend "Josh" knows how to run a hotel and we advise our friends visiting Bedford, if they desire to find an agreeable home not to forget the Bedford House, Joshua J. Shoemaker, Propretor.

Nails, $5,25 per Keg, at WHARTON'S 416 Hill St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—It having been circulated through part of the county that I have retired from the practice of *Dentistry*, this is to inform my friends and the public generally that the report is altogether without foundation. Having had a successful practice for over *ten years* I have no idea of either foresaking or neglecting it now, but intend devoting my entire time, to my practice in all its branches. E. J. Green Dentist Office 2d., Floor 418 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair, in the Court House, on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 11th and 12th, at which articles of clothing—(children's wear)—ladies' aprons, and other useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. Oysters, Coffee, Ice Cream and other refreshments. Proceeds towards furnishing new church.

WEDDED BLISS.—

Just one month bed Mattie been married to me
When the dear little puss came and sat on my knee,
With the cunningest "peepers" that ever was seen,
Whispered, "Hubble," I must have a Sewing Machine.
Of course I consented—what new husband would'nt?
If it cost me a thousand deny her I could'nt.
So I asked my pet blandly what kind I should bring her,
And wisely she suggested a Singer.

To be had at Blair's on easy term.

SHADE GAP, Pa., March 30, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—If you or any of your readers will follow the road leading south-east out of Orbisonia for six miles, pass over numerous bridges, through the narrows of Black Log and Shade mountains and through a country thickly timbered, you will in all probability find yourself in the town of Shade Gap; from which point this communication is dated.

A daily line of stages, carrying the mail, runs from this place to Mt. Union, a distance of seventeen miles, passing through Orbisonia and Shirleysburg, from which places I wrote you.

To say that this town is famous for its story-and-a-half buildings, old smith shops and stables, would hardly be doing justice to a town that gave sixteen republican votes out of twenty-eight, polled at the last election, which number is considerable when compared with the adjoining township, (Tell) where every twenty-second man is a republican. This township, by the by, is the strongest Democratic one in the county, and when viewed in any other light is the *poorest*. Here twenty dollars per month was paid for teaching and nineteen offered!

Situated in or near Shade Gap is Milnwood Academy—Milnwood—what old residents of the county are not familiar with the name. Standing for a quarter of a century it still stands and now flourishes and blooms as bright as ever. The smiling face of Prof. Kuhn who returned from Yale College only a year ago—but is this interesting to the reader? Thought only answers, and to close the subject will say I had the pleasure of attending the closing exhibition of the Fall session, on the evening of the 27th inst. The exercises were entertaining, amusing and instructing, consisting in part of dialogues, orations—selected and original, and essays.

To refer to any particular piece or person might be showing partiality, and have only to say that the performers all acquitted themselves well; and in the whole, it was a grand success.

While seated in a store a few evenings ago, discussing the Gray-McClure case, Local Option bill, &c., the idea struck me very forcibly that the policy pursued in electing our Presidents was very fallacious; to illustrate, New Jersey has, say five electors in the Electoral College for President and elects her five Democratic electors by a majority of one in each district—making five of a majority in the State; New Hampshire has, say three electors to send, and elects three Republicans by 10,000 majority each; so, in a close contest for President, where the vote would be even, leaving out these two States—the majority of five in New Jersey would outweigh the 30,000 in New Hampshire. By this system of voting Gen. Scott was defeated in 1852. Statistics show that Scott had 1,883,537 popular votes, and only 42 Electoral votes; while the same year, Franklin Pierce had a popular vote of only 1,585,545 (or three hundred thousand less than Scott), and had 254 Electoral votes and was elected. As absurd an idea as that of a stockholder in a joint stock company, who holds 200 shares, and has only one vote—the same as a man owning one share.

The mountains spoken of in the first part of my letter, are said once to have been the hiding place of Lewis, the robber, and Captain Jack when fighting Indians. Many are the stories told of these two characters—one is, that the former concealed a pot of gold in one of the mountains, which has not yet been discovered, so if any of your readers wish to become wealthy, here's the chance.

The weather is moderating, but our farmers, in general express the opinion, that the grain crop will be a failure this year. Wheat is worth $1.50 here. Will be in M'Connellsburg, Fulton county, the former part of next week and in Three Springs the latter part, from which place I will write you. My letter this week has been a little diffuse and my only appology is *voila tout*. ARGUS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—On Wednesday evening, March 27th, the citizens of Shade Gap and the surounding neighborhood were treated to a grand entertainment, by the students, male and female of Milnwood Academy. This was no common affair, as the smiling countenances of an overflowing audience testified. This was the ending of the winter session, of this first-class Classical School. The worthy Principal, Rev. W. C. Kuhn, with the assistance of the talented musical artist, Miss Ellie Minick, have in a wonderful degree developed the literary and musical talents of the patrons of this school. Space will not permit me to give you the entire programme of Wednesday evening's entertainment. After the usual preliminaries to an exhibition of this kind, Mr. Theo. C. Peterson delivered the salutory address. Then "Over the River," was sung by many young voices, with Piano accompaniament. Then followed Dialogues, Essays, Oratory and more music, in well arranged succession. The last and touching duty of delivering the valedictory address was assigned to a rising young artist of the school, David A. Bucher, after which followed a musical treat, and the delighted audience disappeared to their homes.

H. R. Shearer has begun the erection of a residence and store room on Main street, there is some talk of others going to build. This borough needs fifty tenant houses; this is a rare chance to invest capital. Its buildings are over crowded, some houses contain four families, and only large enough for one family to live comfortable in.

A short time ago, a wild cat, saw fit to venture into the neighborhood of A. Drake, the "purps" quickly put the varmint up a tree, but it was no go, for Abraham put in an appearance and brought it down.

P. S.—This was none 'o yer pole cats.

NOW AND THEN.

Shade Gap, March 30, 1872.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The Aldine for April.*—The feature of this issue is an exquisite design by Victor Nehlig, entitled "Morning Dew." The delicacy of the artist's imagination is fittingly offset by the sympathetic treatment of the engraver and printer. By any known process it would be extremely difficult to rival the effect, and we have no doubt that there are many who would not grudge the year's subscription for this single plate. This is the *frontispiece* promised every quarter. Then we find two other full page plates—an interior by Emslie, engraved in a masterly manner by Henry Linton, and a view on the "Hudson at Hyde Park," by George Smillie. Of the smaller cuts "The Little Mother," by John S. Davis, is conspicuous as one of the very best specimens of figure drawing that we have yet seen from an American pencil. Mr. Davis is conscientious in every detail, and lovers of true art will look to his future with the greatest expectation. Pictorially, this number justifies the highest commendations, and indicates a fixity of purpose, on the part of the publishers that argues well for the American Art. The literary department is very well sustained, and we think, for excellence and variety, this is the best number yet issued. Among its stories, which are always good, we may mention "Mr. Maximilian Morningdew's Advice," a curious psychological study, by Julian Hawthorne; "The Story of Coelio," a romantic incident in the life of a famous Spanish painter, by R. B Davey; and "The Puddle Party," by *Lolly Dinks's Mother's* a childlike fantasy, which Hans Andersen himself might have written. The more solid articles are a valuable paper on "Ancient Pottery," by S. F. Corkran, formerly of the British Museum; "On the Eastern Shore of Virginia," a pleasant sketch of American life and scenery, by Mary E. Bradley, and "Cosas de Espana," an entertaining account of the difficulties of Spanish travel. The poems are, "Liverworts," by W. W. Bailey, a graceful little lyric, which is a real addition to floral poetry, and "Shameful Death," a remarkable poem by the author of "The Earthly Paradise." Nor must we forget Bryant's "Green River," (*illustrated*), and the editoral on "Poets' Rivers," which was evidently inspired by it, and is brimful of genial scholarship. Mr. Stoddard will have to exert himself to make another number as good as this. The statement of the publishers that the edition is already within a fraction of 50,000 copies per month will be hailed as a vindication of American taste and appreciation. Such an unparalleled success, in a publication utterly nonsensational, is a recognition and endorsement of which the youthful publishers (the senior member of the firm has just turned thirty) may well be proud. We are glad that our neighborhood is represented among the patrons of *The Aldine*, and would urge the necessity of according the widest circulation to its elevating and refining influences. The subscription price, including a pretty oil-chromo premium, is $5—and the publishers' address is James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty Street, New York.

In *The Phrenological Journal* for April we find an abundance of that which is pleasant to read and good to remember. For instance sketches and portrait of W. H. Aspinwall, the eminent merchant; Robert S. Candlish, D. D., successor of Dr. Chalmer's of Edinburgh; the Engineers of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel; beside admirable articles on Right and Wrong Views of Life; Respiration and its Apparatus; Inebriate Asylums; History of Phonography in America; Homes of Famous Americans; Rocky Mountain Scenery; "Stitch in Time," or the Alabama Question; Early English Education, &c.; finely illustrated. Price only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. Wells, New York.

The April Number of *Harper's Magazine* offers novel and unusual attractions. It contains sixteen articles, covering the greatest variety of subjects, and ten of the seare illustrated, the Number altogether containing over seventy-five engravings.

Moncure D. Conway contributes a second paper on Munich, introducing the reader to the rich art-treasures of that city, and profusely illustrated. The leading engraving is an excellent portrait of Kaulbach the artist.

Under the title of "The Mountains," Porte Crayon commences a series of of sketches of Southern life, not less entertaining from their humerous delineations than from the characteristic illustrations, which are engraved from the author's own drawings.

A second paper by Allan D. Brown, on "Naval Architecture, Past and Present," embellished with seventeen illustrations, completes the history of ship-building from the beginning of the present century.

Rufus Home, in "The Story of Tammany" (illustrated), contributes a very timely and interesting paper, tracing the origin and development of the Tammany Society, and its connection with the political history of the state and nations. It will be concluded in the May Number.

The most remarkable paper in this Number is contributed by Edward Howland. Under the title of "The Social Palace at Guise," he gives a very minute and interesting account of M. Godlin's Familistere—the most practical and successful attempt which has yet been made to effect a union between the interests of labor and those of capital. This paper shows that M. Godlin has solved the most important problem of the age. It is embellished with eight illustrations.

A. R. Mocdonough contributes a very entertaining article on "William Wilberforce," based on recently published memoirs. The article is accompanied by a striking portrait.

In "Music, Emotion, and Morals," an abstract is given of the principles laid down by H. R. Hawels in the First Book of his work "Music and Morals"—a work which does for music very much the same thing which Ruskin's writings have accomplished for Painting.

"A Good Investment," by William J. Flagg, and Anthony Trollope's "The Golden Lion of Granpere"—both illustrated—are continued; and three exellent short stories are contributed by Mrs. Caroline A. Merighi, Miss Katharine G. Ware, and Miss Kate Putman Osgood.

The Poetry of the number is contributed by Carl Spencer, Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, and Mrs. Zadel B. Buddington. Mrs. Buddington's poem "Little Martin Craigham," illustrated by Sol. Eytinge, Jun., in the most beautiful and touching way, draws our attention to the fearful risks of life to which the cupidity of monoplists czpose the eperators in coal mines.

Pocket Dictionary.—We have received from the publishers, 138 and 140 Grand Street, a copy of Webster's Pocket Dictionary, which is a great improvement over all previous editions and all similar works. In the first place it is neatly printed, and bound in morocco, with gilt edges. Then it contains 200 pictorial illustrations, which give a much clearer idea of the meaning of many words than could possibly be conveyed by the usual definition. The little volume, while being no larger that an ordinary pocket-book, embraces in its vocabulary a careful solection of over 18,000 of the most important words of the language, with definitions sufficiently clear, though necessarily brief, to meet the ordinary wants of any one requiring its use. Prefixed to the work are tables of money, weight and measure, abbreviations, words and phrases from foreign languages, rules for spelling, explanations, etc. It is in fact a most valuable little book, and is doubly worth the dollar it costs. The Publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street New York, will forward it by mail on receipt of *One Dollar*, or it can be bought at almost any book store.

Scribner's For April.—A half dozen illustrated articles, an unusual number of short stories, several bright essays and sketches, two or three papers of special interest to scholars, and some excellent poems, make the April number of Scribner's not only popularly attractive, but really valuable. The leading article, beautifully illustrated, is decriptive of the United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, California. "Curiosities of Plant Life" is an entertaining paper on Natural History, with a number of striking illustrations. Prof Schele de Vere writes sketchily, and with the aid of pictures, of the Earth's "Hidden Treasures;" and Amos G. Draper, himself an inmate of the institution, describes "The Silent College at Washington." Apropos of Easter, we find a graphic account, by Eugene Schuyler, of the Russian observance of the feast; also a thoughtful and characteristic poem by Mrs. A. D. Whitney. "Awakened Japan" is the title of a brief and timely paper by Noah Brooks, a writer unusually well informed on Japanese matters. The three short stories are especially readable. They are "Mullenville Mystery," by young Hawthorne; "With the False Prophet: A Mormon Wife's story," by Mrs. Raffenberger; and "The Haunted Closet," by Mrs. Weiss. There is a suggestive and touching little paper on "The Boy John." Warner's Back-Log Studies—IV." are juicy and delicious as usual. These papers have attention, and constitue one of the most attractive features of the MONTHLY. "Shall we Say 'Is Being Built'" is a spirited and scholarly essay in the field of grammatical controversy, by Fitzedward Hall, of Oxford University; and in an able and eloquent paper Dr. Taylor defends the belief in "The One Human Race," in opposition to the theories of a race before Adam. Among the poems, Marguaret J. Preston's "Hero of the Commune" should not be overlooked.

In the Editorial Departments Dr. Holland expresses some decided opinions on "A Heresy of Art," "Hepworth and Heterodoxy," "The Illinois Temperance Law," and "The General and his Friends." In the "Old Cabinet" there is a talk about "The Smut of 'Real Work,'" "Our Friend's Portfolio," "Playing with the Passions," "Studies," and "The Sculptor and the Statuette." In the departments of "Home and Society," and "Culture and Progress Abroad" and "At Home" are papers on "The Art Museum," musical matters, and new books. The Etchings show how Peter Green emulated the Grand Duke's career in the Buffalo Hunt.

A *good shovel* for 65 cents, at WHARTON'S

A. B. FLOOD, successor to HOBL. L. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Bend Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

Over *one hundred kegs of Burden's* HORSE SHOES for sale very *Low*, at WHARTON'S *Hardware store.*

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

Flitting families, and then going to Brown's Carpet Store for Carpets, Shades and Wall Paper to furnish the new home, is the order of the season. 1t.

WHARTON is putting up a large warehouse and will have increased facilities for his largely increasing trade. 27mar2t.

One hundred setts of axels, and *springs*, without number, at *manufacture's prices*, at WHARTON'S

H. S. WHARTON is now receiving a very large stock of goods from the east. Everybody wanting Hard

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Oats a Crop That Will Pay.

A certain person, in giving his views about farming, said that oats never pay, and that they are a crop which only foolish people will raise. I will give my experience, which shows that they are a profitable crop:

In the spring of 1866 my father sowed a field in oats containing twenty-three acres. This was sown in March, the ground being harrowed with a sod harrow immediately before sowing, without plowing (it being corn ground), then harrowed twice afterward with a spike harrow, sowing one and three-fourth bushels per acre; kind, common white English. Nothing more was done until harvesting, which came in July. They ripened nicely and evenly, and were cut by a machine and bound up immediately, let stand in shocks ten days, then stacked, having one slight shower of rain in the meantime. Threshing in August and receiving as a compensation for labor sixty-one bushels of oats to the acre, machine measure. When weighed they overrun two bushels on every thirty. These oats were sold at from sixty to sixty-five cents per bushels, clearing over five hundred dollars, after deducting price of seed and labor taxes, and interest on value of land.

Last spring, in company with a brother, I sowed twenty-one bushels of black Norway oats on twenty-three acres of ground, a small amount of seed only being needed, because they stool so immensly. Harrowed the ground with sod harrow, then sowed; harrowed once afterward with spike harrow; harvested in July; got very ripe and shattered much; estimated the wasted oats at eight bushels per acre; stacked and threshed in September, measuring out from machine one thousand two hundred and eighteen busheis (after selling one acre in shock), averaging upwards of fifty-five busuels per acre. Total expenses ninety dollars, and two ricks of better straw never were put up. Stock of all kinds prefer it before hay.—*Cor. Cincinnatt Gazette.*

Impure Water and Tainted Milk.

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* writes to that paper the following letter: His evidence is corroborative of what we have so often repeated of the necessity of clear water for dairy cows. "In extreme warm weather cheese is often found out of flavor, while the cause seems to be hidden from the cheese maker, many times, until too late to remedy the evil. In the season of 1868, I had charge of a factory in Erie county, New York, where the milk was brought to the factory once a day. The milk came in fair condition until June 18th, when it was very much tainted, and continued to be so until July 22, when it disappeared for the rest of the season. The dairies were mostly small; the night's milk was cooled as soon as milked, and brought in separate cans to the factory, which was much better than the morning's milk. About one-third of the patrons brought good milk the entire season, which led me to think the cause was with the patrons. The time of receiving tainted milk was one of extreme heat without clouds or rain. The farms are watered by the Cayuga creek, which shrunk to a mere rivulet, leaving dead, stagnant water in shallow places on the rocks, from which cows drank. Those that brought the best milk watered their cows at their wells. On the 22d of July, we had a severe thunder shower, when the taint disappeared. Was the taint given to the milk from the atmosphere, or the water the cows drank? The thunder shower removed the cause whatever it might have been. We want good, cold water to make cheese. Is it not as important that cows should have the same to drink? Herkimer county has been noted for its cheese many years, and, I trust will continue to hold her high position, while her hills send forth such bright sparkling springs of water."

Think About the Garden Now.

How often have we commended to those having sufficient ground for a garden, and especially farmers, to pay increased attention to this important appendage of family comfort. Farmers, as a rule, are entirely too careless about their gardens, their whole minds being placed upon their field crops, stock, &c. The women would in most cases be competent and gladly willing to take charge of a large portion of the labor necessary to the proper cultivation of the garden, if the men would prepare the ground with their hands. Indeed, it is a fact that those who pursue the cultivation of the soil as their business, rarely enjoy garden products in perfection, just because they appear to insist upon the error that they don't pay.

Now is the time to think about how the garden can be enlarged and the number and quantity of the crops increased. The stuff can also be got ready for the additional fence, and the fence itself erected as soon as the weather will permit.

The little hot-beds in which to raise your tomato, cabbage and egg plants, should now be repaired and got ready for sowing the seed as soon as the time arrives. One thing must be remembered that there should be no sparing of the underlying stratum of horse-manure in preparing the beds.—*Ex.*

A First-Rate Pudding.

A new pudding, with this name, recently furnished by Mrs. William Morehouse, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been tried with very satisfactory results. Into one quart of sweet milk, put one pint of fine bread crumbs, butter the size of an egg, the well-beaten yolks of five eggs; sweeten and flavor, as for custard; mix the whole well together. While the above is baking, beat the whites of the five eggs to a stiff froth, and add a teacup of powdered sugar; pour it over the hot pudding when cooked, return to the oven and bake to a delicate brown. We like the above without addition, but some prefer a layer of jelly, or canned peaches or other fruit, over the pudding before the frosting is added. No sauce is needed. It is not only delicious, but light and digestible.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

To Make Screws Hold.

In driving screws into soft wood, do not use a bit to make a hole. For the bit use the gimlet screw and make a hole with the brad-awl, just enough to allow the screw to start. The screw will cut its own way, and as the wood is all there, it becomes compressed, and the threads are well oiled and solid. In hard wood, bore a hole no larger than the core of the screw, leaving the screws to cut their full depth. A litte linseed oil will assist the running of the screws in and prevent the breaking of the thread in the wood; it will also preserve the screw against rust.

To Cure a Felon!—As soon as the parts begin to swell get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with a cloth saturated throughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season. —*Journal of Medicine.*

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG. }

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mill

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. O. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 55	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 51	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD Mail	Philadelphia Passenger	Pacific Express	Fast Line	Main Line	Stations.	EASTWARD. Lewistown Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	1001	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 20		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 25	6 45	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 29		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 67 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Elmira Ex.	Sunbury Ex.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg.....Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg.....Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport.....Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira.....	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua.....			8 25	8 10
Rochester.....			9 25	9 20
Buffalo.....			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge.....			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls.....			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Sunbury Ex.	Accom'd'n.	Pacific Ex.	Express.	Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore.....arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington.....arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec. 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.30 a. m., and 3.20 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.45 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.25 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litis, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12 50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Milease, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c.. &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to *House* Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

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CIRCULARS,
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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

J. H. CLOVER. PROPRIETOR.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

April 5, 1871–1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

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GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

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DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

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CLOTHES WRINGERS,

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FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
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"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
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COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
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TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

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THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of disensed Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

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PATENT MEDICINES,
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NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
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FAMILY GROCERIES.

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